

COURAGEOUS ACTS RECEIVE PRAISE

German General Staff Tells of
Mighty Deeds Done by
Its Soldiers.

DEATH PORTION OF MANY

Men Show No Fear of Lead
Hail in Attacks on
Enemy.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
BERLIN, September 11.—The following further detailed accounts of special acts of bravery of German officers and soldiers have been published by the general staff:

In one of the recent battles at the western front, about thirty men of the Sixth Company of the One Hundred and Fourth Saxon Infantry Regiment, with flying color, attacked a French trench. The small detachment was greeted by murderous fire, but it stormed the position of the enemy and repulsed several counterattacks. In less than half an hour twelve were killed, and when the enemy received reinforcements, there was nothing left but a quick retreat through a hail of bullets.

Closing around the flag bearer, Sergeant Franke of Nuremberg, the band started to fall back. A few minutes later Franke was struck by two bullets and a crippled dead. When he fell his neighbor, Corporal Engel, of Haseleau, picked up the flag, but he was also killed shortly afterwards. A volunteer, Private Ruehn, of Leipzig, finally succeeded in carrying the flag back to the line of the regiment. Of the thirty men who had attacked the trench only seven returned, but the flag was saved. The survivors have all been decorated with the Iron Cross.

FRENCH ARE CAPTURED

BY GERMANS

The 274th Company of the same regiment was engaged in the Woevre district, where it received a flank fire from the direction of a farmhouse. Sergeant Schlier, of Elbenast, and Corporals Pauch, of Muehlau, and Glaeser, of Gruenau volunteered to reconnoiter the position of the invisible enemy. They ran across an open field under a heavy fire and found that the farm was in the possession of the enemy.

Instead of turning back, the three men cautiously crept up to the house under the cover of an orchard. In the yard they found a slightly wounded French soldier, whom they took prisoner before he could give an alarm. Behind a greenhouse they found another Frenchman, whom they quickly cleared. When Pauch and Glaeser smashed the front door of the farmhouse three enemies appeared and threw up their hands.

In the meantime, Sergeant Schlier had climbed to the roof of the greenhouse and discovered eleven Frenchmen in this building. Covering them with his gun, he ordered them to surrender, and they obeyed without resistance. Thus the three members of the patrol, who have all received the Iron Cross of the second class, made three prisoners in a few minutes.

During the second invasion of the Russians in Eastern Prussia, Lieutenant von Rohendorff, of the Forty-sixth Mounted Chasseurs Regiment, was ordered to advance from Roessel to Sorquitten with two corporals and twenty men. Near Sorquitten the small detachment met a Russian cavalry division. Lieutenant von Rohendorff drew his men up behind a hill and ordered them to dismount for an engagement on foot.

When the Russian advance guard appeared near the hill, it was greeted with a sharp fire. The Russians were completely surprised and fled, leaving several dead and ten or twelve wounded. Two hours later the Russian cavalry returned, supported by a regiment of infantry. Then Lieutenant von Rohendorff and his band had to withdraw, but they held the enemy at a respectful distance and suffered no losses.

SQUADRON OF COSSACKS

FLEES IN DISORDER

On its retreat toward Roessel, the detachment learned that Russian cavalry had taken possession of this place. Drawing his small force out to a line of 200 yards, Lieutenant von Rohendorff dashed into the town, and the Russians were surprised and fooled again. A squadron of Cossacks who had pitched camp on the market place fled in wild disorder, believing itself attacked by a numerically superior force. Lieutenant von Rohendorff hauled down the Russian flag from the tower of the town hall and collected a large amount of booty.

For these and other daring deeds the Lieutenant was decorated with the Iron Cross of the first class, but a few weeks later two Russian bullets ended his life, when he tried to break through the positions of the enemy near Piaszno, in Northern Poland.

TO OBEY LAWS OF TALMUD

Most Minute Requirements Will Be
Carried Out at Funeral of Rabbi
Rosenfeld in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—A funeral will be held here to-morrow in strict accordance to the most minute requirements of the Talmud, the most ancient book of Jewish laws. It will be that of Rabbi Zacharia Rosenfeld, noted for his knowledge of and adherence to Talmudic law and Hebrew lore, who died here yesterday.

Details of the funeral rites were written by the rabbi, who for three years had warded off death, according to physicians, almost solely by his extraordinary will power. The body will be buried in a coffin which will contain no metallic substance, even the nails being of wood. Barefooted men will carry the coffin on their shoulders to each of the four congregations over which Rabbi Rosenfeld ruled.

Delay in Purchase of American Cotton

British Government Offers Lack
of Sufficient Commercial
Data as Reason.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Lack of sufficient commercial data is offered by the British government for further delay of the purchase of American cotton detained in Great Britain. The following announcement, based on a dispatch from Consul-General Skinner, in London, was made public to-day by the State Department:

"The Department of State is informed by the consul-general in London that it has been found impossible to conclude the purchase of certain lots of American cotton, detained in Great Britain under what is known as the cotton agreement, because of the failure of the claimants to supply the commercial details necessary to the consideration of their consignments. He is informed that it is indispensable that the bills of lading, invoices, copies of the contracts and confirmation of the contracts should be supplied, and that the Board of Trade, whose officers are making these purchases, will deal with all the claims as promptly as possible, but must have all the commercial data bearing upon individual cases before they can do so."

WAR REVIVES SWINDLE

Crooks in Spain Attempt to Obtain
Funds From Families of French
Soldiers.

PARIS, September 11.—The time-worn swindle of the traveler detained in inaccessible regions and needing some of the family money to get himself out, is being played in a modified form on the families of soldiers. French papers published lists with the home addresses of French soldiers held prisoners in some of the German camps. These names and addresses were used by a band of swindlers operating from St. Sebastian and other Spanish towns, who picked out families in easy circumstances and wrote them letters similar to one received by the mother of a soldier who was wounded near Arras last October and reported missing:

"I write you on behalf of your son," the letter ran, "who with the aid of myself and some comrades, Spanish journeymen, succeeded in escaping from the German prison camp at Darmstadt. After many vicissitudes, we got him safely into Spain, but he is still in grave danger. As you know, Spain, on account of its strict neutrality, is bound to send back to Germany any prisoners escaping from there to this country. Your son's right arm and hand are healing slowly, and he will soon be able to continue his journey, but he is entirely without funds. It will require 2,000 francs to enable him to get to Portugal, from where he will easily find passage for France."

The letter, signed Senora Euollia Noguera, and asking for the utmost discretion, was turned over to the French consul at St. Sebastian, and he exposed the trick.

SUCKED IN PIPE TO OCEAN

New Yorker Cast Out Quarter of Minute
Later Lacerated From Head
to Foot.

ALLENHURST, N. J., September 11.—Samuel Lash, of New York, plunged into the bathing pool here, not knowing that it had been closed for cleaning, and was sucked through a twelve-inch outlet pipe 250 feet long into the ocean. Lash was drawn into the pipe in the position of a diver, with his hands above his head, and was cast out a quarter of a minute later with his arms broken at the shoulder and lacerated from head to foot. Physicians said to-day he probably would recover.

SHIP SAILS FOR LIVERPOOL

American Liner New York Carries 525
Passengers, 48 of Them Being
United States Citizens.

NEW YORK, September 11.—With 525 passengers on board, of whom forty-eight were Americans, the American Line steamship New York sailed to-day for Liverpool. Among the passengers was Clifford N. Carver, private secretary to Ambassador Page at London.

The Anchor liner Cameronia, for Glasgow, also sailed to-day. The Cameronia carried 151 passengers, two of whom are listed as Americans.

ONE OF EITEL'S CREW DEAD

Sailor of German Raider at Norfolk
Dies in Naval Hospital in
Colorado.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Gerhard Marquart, a sailor of the German commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, is dead in the Los Animas Naval Tuberculosis Hospital in Colorado. It was announced here to-day. He had been sent there at the request of the Eitel's commander.

DR. ANDERSON ELECTED

Hygiene Laboratory Director Becomes
President American Public Health
Association.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 11.—Dr. John P. Anderson, director of the Hygiene Laboratory, Washington, was elected president of the American Public Health Association at to-day's session.

General W. C. Gorges, surgeon-general United States Army, and Dr. Frederick Montezambort, director-general of public health of Canada, were made honorary members.

Among the addresses this evening was one by Victor T. Noonan, of Ohio, who outlined the safety-first campaign conducted by that State.

FURY OF GERMANS SEEMS BOUNDLESS

They Are Enraged by Touching
Loyalty of Alsaitians to
France.

MANY ACTS OF REPRISAL

Spies Are Everywhere Denouncing
Citizens Who Are Hostile
to Kaiser.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, September 11.—If Germany ever had any illusions regarding the loyalty of the people of Alsace to her, they have now completely disappeared, and there is no better proof of this than the way in which German officials treat the people of the "Reichsland."

Their fury against them is boundless, and every prison is full of men and women of all classes who have incurred German wrath. Of course, it is strictly forbidden to speak French, and spies are everywhere making a very comfortable living by denouncing people whom they have heard expressing themselves in their mother tongue or who have French newspapers in their possession. Soldiers of Alsatian birth are sent to the most dangerous part of the eastern front.

FIDELITY OF ALSATIANS

TO FRANCE IS TOUCHING

The fidelity of the Alsaitians to France is touching. Everybody speaks the Alsatian dialect, which most spies do not understand.

Thirty Alsatian physicians and surgeons from Strassburg have been sent to the eastern part of Germany and replaced by Prussian surgeons, who have taken a solemn oath not to repeat anything they hear from the lips of wounded soldiers.

The Strassburg general staff has been transferred to Reibersau, with headquarters at Chateau Pourtoles, and the general staff of Mulhouse, which it is thought will shortly fall into French hands, has moved to a convent some distance in the rear of the town.

At Strassburg thousands of men are once more working night and day constructing new fortifications. Each fort now has its own independent water supply and electric-lighting plant, the dynamo of which are far below the surface of the ground, where they are safe in case of a bombardment.

Along the roads leading out of Strassburg new signposts have been put up, all indicating the way and distance to Kehl, the first town in Baden. The inhabitants consider this to be the first sign of an intended German retreat.

Some time ago a committee of Austrian priests, with the approval of Archbishop Pifl, of Vienna, set out to investigate the alleged cruelties of German troops in Belgium at the beginning of the war. It was hoped that the report of these priests, who had been admonished direct from the Pope to consider the evidence from an absolutely impartial standpoint, would clear the Germans in the eyes of the world.

The report has now been handed to the Pope as well as to the Archbishop of Vienna, but the publication of it has been forbidden in Austria and Germany. In clerical circles in Rome, however, its contents are well known, and the reason why it is being kept a secret in Germany and Austria is perfectly plain.

ACCUSATIONS ARE FALSE

"The German War Department," the report says, "has already admitted that many of the accusations against the Belgian franc-tireurs are false."

Concerning the case of the parish priest of Oyenbrugge, the committee reports: "When the unfortunate priest returned to his parish on August 25, 1914, he was arrested without any reason whatever and thrown into prison together with twenty-eight civilians. Here he was compelled to stand in the middle of the floor, with the hands raised above his head for several hours. When he finally collapsed from exhaustion he was prodded with bayonets and struck with the butts of rifles. Soldiers tore his breviary to pieces and threw it into his face. Finally they threw a bucket of water over him while he was lying helpless on the floor, and whenever he moved they prodded him with bayonets. "When the priest tried to push aside the point of a bayonet which almost touched his face a soldier sent a bullet through his head."

This is a verbatim translation of a report made by trustworthy priests, each of whom is personally known to the Archbishop of Vienna.

PACK IN PAPER, NOT COTTON

French War Office Advises How to
Protect Parcels for Prisoners of
War in Germany.

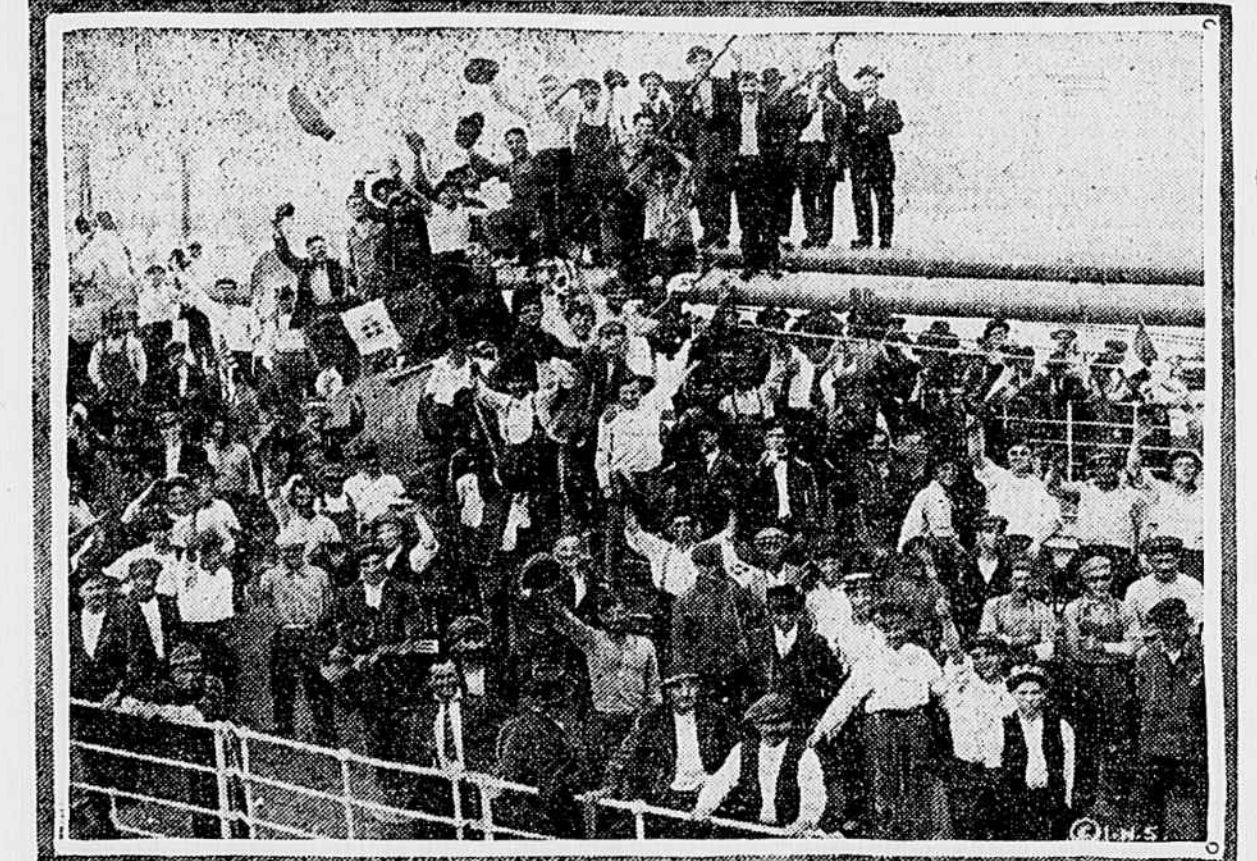
PARIS, September 11.—A semi-official note from the War Office to-day recalls to the public that this department recently advised persons who send parcels to prisoners of war in Germany to pack the objects in cotton for protection. The public is now advised not to use cotton, but to wrap the parcels in paper. This action presumably was taken on account of the reported scarcity of cotton in Germany.

STRETCHER-BEARERS SAFE

Ministry of War Gives Orders That
Under No Conditions Shall They Be
Put Into Armed Service.

PARIS, September 11.—The Ministry of War gave orders to-day that sixty-one stretcher-bearers who while serving with the auxiliary forces were captured, and subsequently were released in accordance with international sanitary conventions, shall not under any pretext be put into the armed service. They are to remain neutralized, under the protection of the Geneva Convention.

GOING BACK TO FIGHT FOR NATIVE COUNTRY



ITALIAN RESERVISTS ON SANT ANNA.
Scene on the after deck of the Italian liner, Sant Anna, leaving New York with more than 300 Italian reservists, bound for the mother country to engage in the war. As the ship moved off from her pier, the reservists crowded the decks, singing patriotic songs and waving Italian flags.

NO UNDUE RESTRICTIONS ON PEOPLE IN BRUSSELS

Nothing to Complain of in German
Treatment Except Rules of
Military Necessity.

STREETS APPEAR DESERTED

Theaters Are Closed and Few People
Are Seen About City—Telephones
Are Banned and No Telegrams Can
Be Sent.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BRUSSELS, September 11.—Of the English people who were residing in Brussels when the German army entered after the fall of Liege, about 100 men, women and children remain. There are no men of military age among them. Without a special permit they are not allowed to go beyond the residence districts, but apart from this restriction, irksome as it must naturally be, to live within a restricted area for so many months, they have nothing to complain of in their treatment by the German authorities.

They are not interned. They are all registered, and are permitted to reside in their own houses; and they suffer no undue interference from German officials. Nor are they molested in any way. Subject to strict regulations dictated by military necessity, they enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens in time of peace, and the ordinary life of the city goes on in a quiet, orderly and regular way.

The most striking difference is that the streets have a deserted appearance. Some cinematograph theaters are open, but the theaters are all closed. The telephones cannot be used, telegrams cannot be sent or received, and the post-office is under the complete control of the German military authorities.

A large number of German civilians have come to the city, and many of them have found employment, but all the municipal services are still worked by Belgians, and Belgians also police the streets under German military control.

Thanks to the splendid work of the American relief fund, there is plenty of food, and no one is starving. There is, indeed, no lack of anything, though prices are high.

THREE KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Plant of Chinese Newspaper Favoring
Monarchical Form of Government
Wrecked.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, September 11.—Three persons were killed and five injured by a bomb explosion to-day which blew off the front of the plant of the Asiatic Daily News, a Chinese newspaper, appearing yesterday for the first time, to push the propaganda for a monarchical form of government in China. Two arrests were made.

MORE CADETS AT ANNAPOLIS

Daniels Will Recommend That Number
of Midshipmen Be Increased to
Capacity of Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Secretary Daniels will recommend to Congress that the number of midshipmen in the Naval Academy be increased to capacity. That would mean the appointment of practically 300 more midshipmen than will be enrolled this fall, or about 1,200.

TO BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS

Entire Membership of Federal Parliament
of Australia Pledges
Itself.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, September 11 (via London).—The entire membership of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament, the legislative body of the Commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself never again to purchase German goods.

DUSKY SOLDIERS FIGHTING TURKS

Maori Contingent Arrives at Gallipoli
to Battle With
English.

ARE NO LONGER CANNIBALS

Many Highly Educated, but
They Keep Up Tribal
Spirit.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PENINSULA OF GALLIOLI, September 11.—About a month after the first landing at Gallipoli, a group of men were sitting round the entrance to a dug-out on the seaward side of Gaba Tepe. In their midst squatted a Greek interpreter, translating into very bad English some of the news contained in a copy of the Constantinople newspaper Tanin. The article said:

"Information is still lacking as to the composition of the enemy's forces, but it appears from indications received from Europe that they must consist chiefly of black men from Africa and Australia. Thus, the stratagem for the first time in history has had to end in attack by cannibals."

No wonder the listening Australians and New Zealanders laughed uproariously.

MAORI CONTINGENT

FIGHTS FOR ENGLAND

The many-colored British forces at Gallipoli have been strengthened by the arrival of the Maori contingent, direct descendants of most chivalrous and warlike ancestors, to whom the ponka-roa, or "long pig," as a human joint was termed, was a much-esteemed delicacy.

Nowadays the Maori, instead of fattening his slaves on Mana Island, spends his time, if he is ambitious, in getting his M. A. degree or in passing his accountancy examinations.

These men, who landed at Gaba Tepe, are the first Polynesian troops to be brought overseas to fight for the mother country, and if the spirit of their ancestors still lives, they will do it well. Back in the Maori wars the forebears of these dark-skinned, khaki-clad warriors were besieged by British troops. The Sixty-fifth Regiment, it was, sat down round the fortress gates and prepared to starve out the men inside the pah.

The hikitie peep, as the Maoris called the besieging regiment, ran out of water first, and the situation was getting serious, when the pallade gowns of the Maori warriors, carrying shields filled with water, approached the British trenches. Fearing a ruse, the colonel of the Sixty-fifth ordered his men to stand at arms, but the chief leading the water-bearers smiled. He made a courteous speech, in which he said naively that both parties hitherto had been enjoying themselves, and it would be a pity if so small a matter as lack of water should put a stop to what was really a most pleasant siege. Such a thing was unthinkable. There was abundance of water in the pah for both besieged and besiegers.

With further complimentary references, he took his leave, and the hikitie peep watched the brown warriors for a minute or two in amazement, and then buried their faces in the cool gourd. The next morning the pah was empty, and the garrison had walked out a back way, through what had looked like an impassable swamp. Only a few old women were left to shout and make a noise during the night.

Now the Maori fights with us, and he has exchanged his old Tower musket for the "Mark II." Star "J. E." with which he is a magnificent shot.

In the afternoon the Maori started to dig themselves in, and they made their bivouacs in an old watercourse on the left flank. Near the beach two swartzy young privates, working with a will, dug into a Turkish grave—a grim reminder of the first days of the attack. It was their initial experience of the realities of war, and they went hurriedly and dug elsewhere.

WILD DANCES GIVEN

BY DUSKY FIGHTERS

Then the Pakeha (white man) General came along and addressed them, and afterwards occurred a scene that has no counterpart in the world and varied annals of the Dardanelles. The Maori privates, in their officers' lined up. With protruding tongues and a rhythmic slapping of hands on hands and thighs and chests, with a deep concerted "a—ah—ah," ending abruptly, they began the Maori haka—the war dance. Shriill and high the leader intoned the solo parts, and the chorus crashed out.

As the dancers became more animated, the beat of their feet echoed through the gullies of Gallipoli. The leader now declaimed fiercely, now his voice sank to an eerie whisper, still perfectly audible, and as he crouched low to the ground, so the men behind him posed. Suddenly, after a concerted crash of voices, the chant ended with a sibilant hiss, a stamp of the right foot, and the detonation of palms slapping the hard ground.

A hundred yards away in the Turkish trenches perplexed Nossies listened to this blood-curdling serenade, and one of them, in explanation, produced his copy of the Tanin. Ominous nods and headshakes followed its reading. "For the first time in history, the strait has had to endure attack by cannibals."

And the leader of the haka, a full-blooded Maori, wrote M. A. LL. D. after his name, and spoke a better English than many a white man.

NO TEACHERS WITH COLDS

NEW YORK, September 11.—Teachers in the public schools afflicted with tuberculosis or chronic colds received notice to-day that they would not be permitted to teach without written permission.